

MASSACHUSETTS POPULATION RESEARCH

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**MASSACHUSETTS
POPULATION
GROWTH AND
REDISTRIBUTION**

1950-1960

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INTRODUCTION

A state's population represents its most basic natural resource. The level of economic activities, the exercise of political functions, the nature of social problems, and the structure of the educational system are but a few examples of the multiple activities which are dependent upon the number and characteristics of the state's population. Effective planning at all levels, both public and private, rests heavily upon an adequate knowledge of the distribution and nature of this basic resource: population.

The recognition of the significance of the demographic variable is the primary justification for the first in a planned series of "Massachusetts Population Working Papers." The present paper deals exclusively with the dimensions of population redistribution from 1950 to 1960. County, rural-urban, and metropolitan-nonmetropolitan comparisons are the focus in this analysis. No attempt has been made to specify the 1950 to 1960 population changes beyond those of changes in total population.

I. MASSACHUSETTS TOTAL POPULATION CHANGE: 1950-1960

There are significant differences between the growth of Massachusetts and that of the nation as a whole during the past decade. Massachusetts increased in population as did the total United States population, but the *rate* of increase for Massachusetts (9.8%) was approximately one-half that of the United States (18.4%). With the exception of Connecticut with a 1950-60 increase of 26.3%, the New England region shows a rate of change below that of the nation.

<i>State</i>	<i>% Change 1950-60</i>
New Hampshire	13.8
Massachusetts	9.8
Rhode Island	8.5
Maine	6.1
Vermont	3.2

This pattern of reduced rate of increase for New England is characteristic of the overall westward shift of population in the United States. Table 1 shows the ten most rapidly growing populations by states for the past decade and the ten lowest rates of change by states for the same period. Note that eight of the ten highest increases are for states at or west of the Rockies, while seven of the ten lowest changes are for states bordering on or east of the Mississippi. Massachusetts, with a rate of increase at 9.8%, was thirty-fourth in rank among the fifty states in rate of change during the 1950-60 decade.

The sources of Massachusetts population change are natural increase (births minus deaths) and migration (both into and out of the state). Both these sources of change are *selective* of demographic characteristics (e.g., age, sex, education, labor force status, occupational traits), and this selectivity is especially true of the migratory populations. This is to say that Massachusetts population during 1950-60 has changed not only in terms of total numbers but as well in terms of its demographic composition. The dimensions and consequences of these changes will be the subject of later working papers, but it is well at this point to emphasize that analyses of sheer changes in total population are *partial* analyses.

TABLE I: POPULATION CHANGE OF SELECTED STATES, UNITED STATES, 1950-60.

Area	Population (in 000's)	% Change
	1950	1960
Ten Areas with Greatest Increase:		
Florida	2,821	5,000
Nevada	162	288
Alaska	138	228
Arizona	756	1,318
California	10,674	15,850
Delaware	321	499
New Mexico	687	958
Colorado	1,337	1,758
Utah	696	896
Hawaii	491	642
MASSACHUSETTS	4,690	5,167
		9.8
Ten Areas with Lowest Rates of Change:		
Iowa	2,621	2,761
Oklahoma	2,193	2,333
South Dakota	652	682
Kentucky	2,957	3,047
Vermont	377	391
North Dakota	616	634
Mississippi	2,169	2,180
Dist. of Columbia	814	762
Arkansas	1,906	1,788
West Virginia	2,006	1,857
		-7.2

Source: *Statistical Abstract of United States, 1961*

II. POPULATION CHANGE BY COUNTIES: 1950-1960

The 9.8% gain in population during the decade 1950-60 represents a gain of approximately one-half million persons (458,064). This population increase was differentially distributed through the state. In general, two trends of distribution can be noted: (1) Proportionally greater gains were shown in urban in contrast to rural areas, and (2) an overall shift in population concentration from west to east. These trends can be illustrated clearly by analyzing growth by counties.¹

Table 2 shows the absolute and relative changes in county populations for 1950-60. If the state is divided roughly into two parts at the eastern border of Worcester County, in 1950, 67.2% of the state's population was east of this line while in 1960 this percentage had increased to 70.4% of the state's total population. This illustrates the west to east trend noted above. At the same time, there was a recognizable southerly shift in population within the state. Figure 1 shows the population center (the approximate point at which there are equal numbers of population to the north and south and to the east and west) of the state for the years 1950 and 1960. In 1950, this point was on the boundary between Medford and Somerville; in 1960, the point was approximately ten miles to the south, on the southern border of Boston at Dedham.

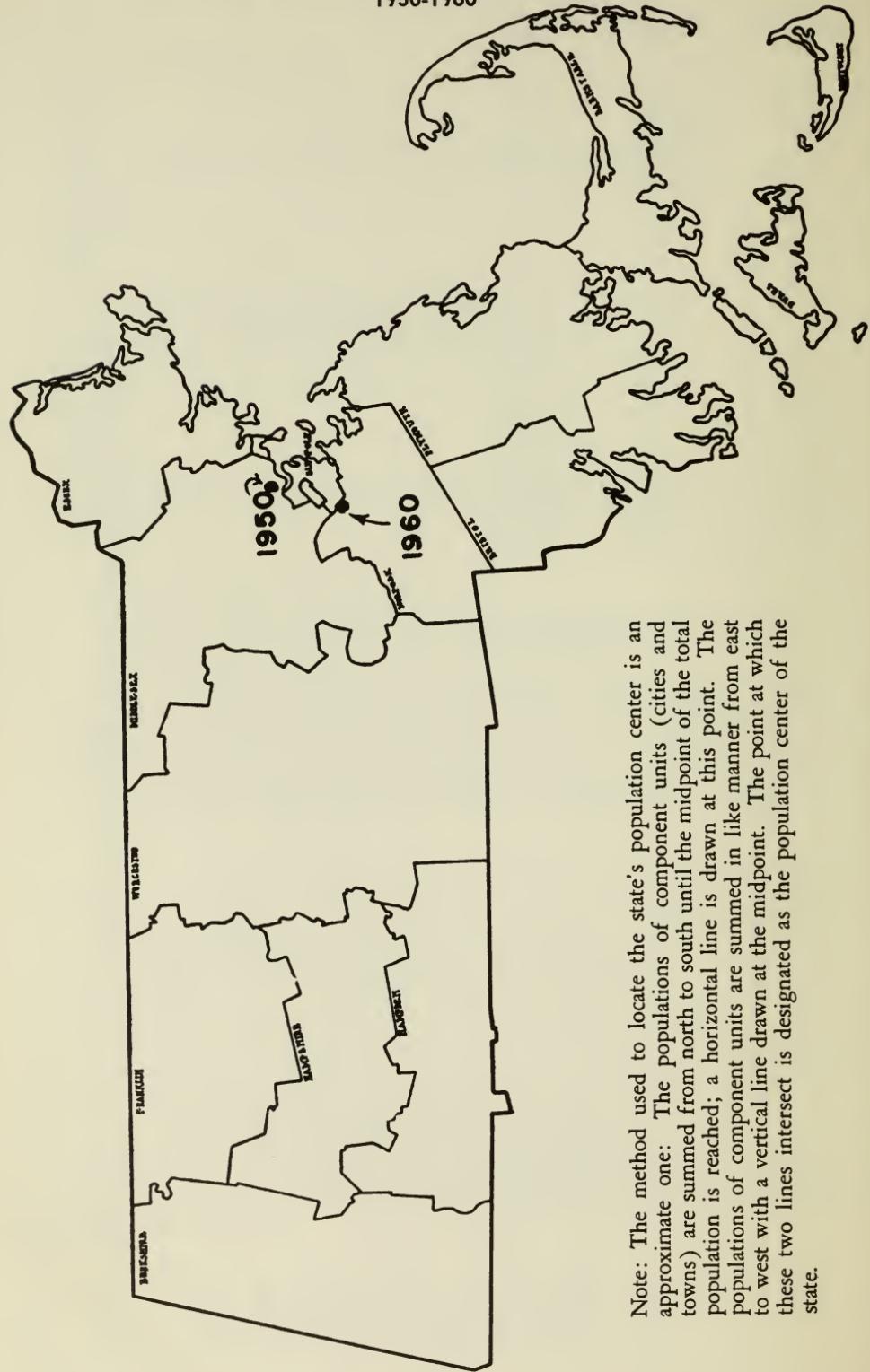
¹The county is not the most efficient unit of population analysis for the state, since the boundaries of these units often cut across functional units of population concentration (e.g., industrial complexes, metropolitan areas). However, since much of the state's administration is geared to county units population change has been organized in these terms for this section of the report.

TABLE 2: MASSACHUSETTS POPULATION CHANGE AND DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY: 1950-60

County	Population		% of State's Total Pop.		% Urban		1950 to 1960 % of Total		% Change (8)
	1950 (1)	1960 (2)	1950 (3)	1960 (4)	1960 (5)	Absolute (6)	Change (7)		
Middlesex	1,064,569	1,238,742	22.7	24.1	85.9	174,173	38.0	16.4	
Suffolk	896,615	791,329	19.1	15.4	100.0	-105,286	-23.0	-11.7	
Worcester	546,401	583,228	11.7	11.3	72.3	36,827	8.0	6.7	
Essex	522,384	568,831	11.1	11.0	90.7	46,477	10.1	8.9	
Norfolk	392,308	510,256	8.4	9.9	86.4	117,948	25.8	30.1	
Bristol	381,569	398,488	8.1	7.7	84.2	16,919	3.7	4.4	
Hampden	367,971	429,353	7.9	8.3	87.0	61,382	13.4	16.7	
Plymouth	189,468	248,449	4.0	4.8	59.7	58,981	12.9	31.1	
Berkshire	132,966	142,135	2.8	2.8	74.3	9,169	2.0	6.9	
Hampshire	87,594	103,229	1.9	2.0	66.6	15,635	3.4	17.8	
Franklin	52,747	54,864	1.1	1.1	41.9	2,117	0.5	4.0	
Barnstable	46,805	70,286	1.0	1.4	16.8	23,481	5.1	50.2	
Dukes	5,633	5,829	0.1	0.1	—	196	0.1	3.5	
Nantucket	3,484	3,559	0.1	0.1	78.8	75	0.0	2.2	
TOTAL	4,690,514	5,148,578	100.0	100.0	83.6	458,064	100.0	9.8	

Source: *United States Census of Population 1960, Massachusetts General Population Characteristics, PC (1) 23B.*

FIGURE I: POPULATION CENTER OF MASSACHUSETTS POPULATION
1950-1960



Note: The method used to locate the state's population center is an approximate one: The populations of component units (cities and towns) are summed from north to south until the midpoint of the total population is reached; a horizontal line is drawn at this point. The populations of component units are summed in like manner from east to west with a vertical line drawn at the midpoint. The point at which these two lines intersect is designated as the population center of the state.

Turning now to the rural to urban shift by county, as shown in Table 2 the six counties from Column 5 with more than 80% urban, (Suffolk, Essex, Hampden, Norfolk, Middlesex, and Bristol) accounted for over 90% of the absolute gain in the state's population from 1950 to 1960 (Column 7) though they contained only 76.5% of the total population in 1960 (Column 4). These counties' "urbanness" attracted population proportionately higher than did their sheer size. This is to say that the rural to urban movement during the 1950-60 decade contributed to the overall west to east movement, since the majority of the urban population is in the eastern portion of the state.

In summary, the county population changes in Massachusetts from 1950 to 1960 were in the direction of the heavier population concentrations existing at the beginning of the decade. The most heavily populated and urban counties tended to gain the greater portions of the absolute population increase during 1950-60. Seeming contradictions to this generalization are found in Suffolk's loss by 11.7% in population and Barnstable's gain at 50.2%. Both these changes are, however, in essence component changes within the previous generalization. That is, the losses by Suffolk County represent the population's retreat from urban density rather than a genuine population migration from the Boston area as such. Barnstable's gain, on the other hand, represents the receipt of a significant portion of this suburbanizing Boston population. Though they moved across political administrative boundaries, former Suffolk County population are in the main still functionally part of the greater Boston population in terms of employment and commercial activities.

The pattern of county population redistribution can be noted in Figure 2. First it is to be emphasized that the shifts occurring during 1950-60 were not of great magnitude. The greatest gain in per cent of total state population was that of Norfolk County (1.5%) while the greatest loss was in Suffolk County (-3.7%). From Worcester County westward, the proportion of the state's population remained essentially stable. The slight gains in Hampden and Hampshire were counteracted by Worcester's 0.4% loss; Franklin and Berkshire kept their 1950 proportions in 1960. The largest shifts occurred in the nine eastern counties, the location of the majority of the state's population at the beginning of the 1950-60 decade.

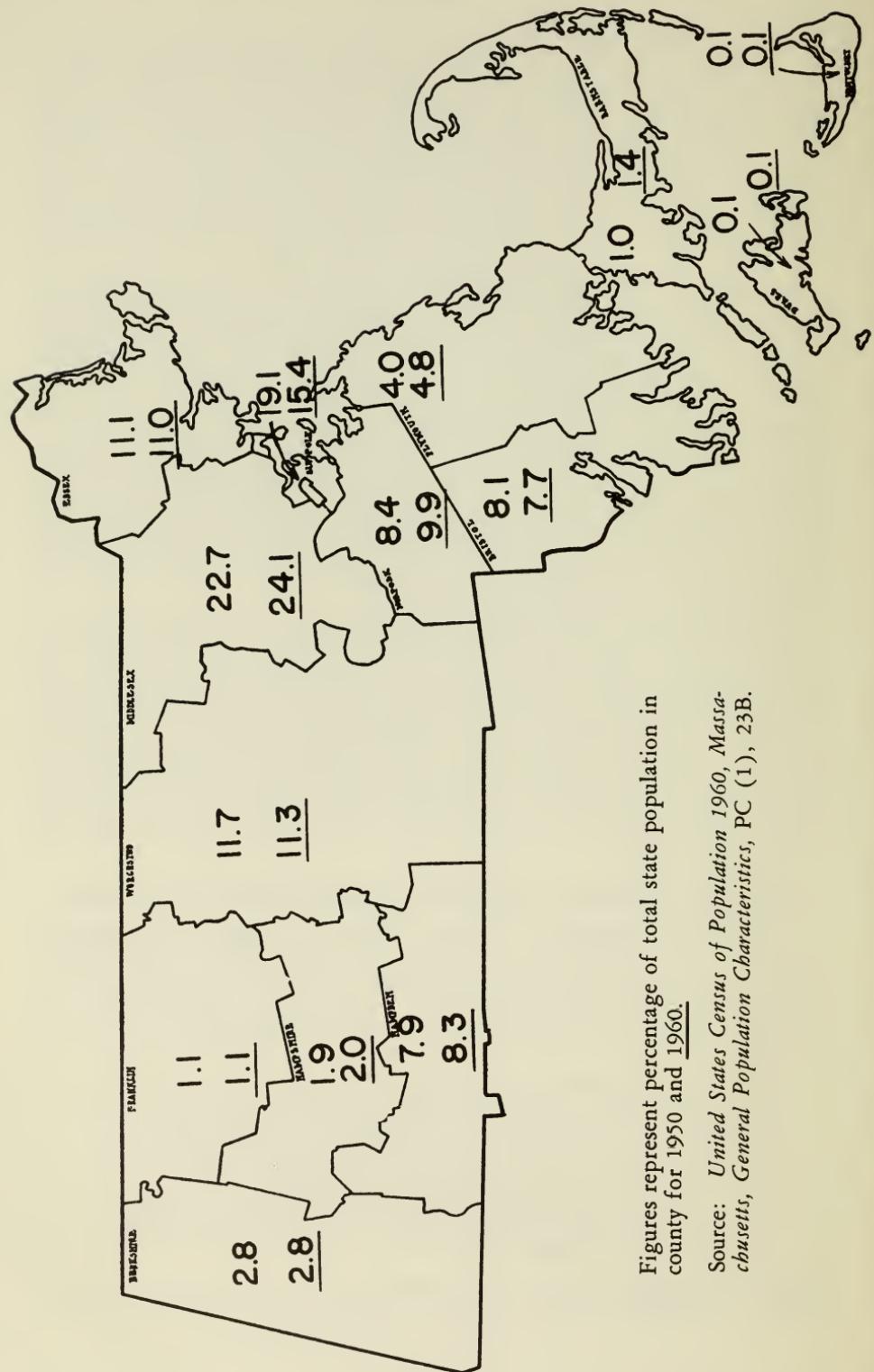
III. URBAN-RURAL POPULATION CHANGES: 1950-1960

The major characteristic of county population changes in Massachusetts during the past decade has been an increasing concentration in the more urbanized areas. In other words, greater and greater portions of the population have become residents of urban communities. The term *urban communities* does not necessarily mean those administrative units which are designated by the census as "urban":

"The urban population for New England comprises all persons living in: (a) the densely settled urban fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas; (b) towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania which contain no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more, or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; (c) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more."²

²United States Bureau of the Census, 1960, Massachusetts General Population Characteristics, PC (1) 23B Mass., p. VI.

FIGURE 2: POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY, 1950-1960



Figures represent percentage of total state population in county for 1950 and 1960.

Source: *United States Census of Population 1960, Massachusetts, General Population Characteristics, PC (1), 23B.*

Frequently areas which are functionally parts of larger urban complexes do not meet the Census Bureau criteria for urban areas and, hence, they are officially reported as "rural." This situation is especially true for those rather remote and sparsely settled suburban areas.

One technique to get around this difficulty in analyzing urban growth is to utilize the metropolitan area unit for analysis. The 1960 Census defines the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as follows:

"It has been long recognized that for many types of social and economic analysis it is necessary to consider as a unit the entire population in and around the city whose activities form an integrated social and economic system.

"In New England an S.M.S.A. is a minor civil division or group of contiguous minor civil divisions which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or two contiguous cities with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have at least 15,000 inhabitants. In addition to the minor civil divisions containing such a city or cities, contiguous minor civil divisions are included in an S.M.S.A. if they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city.

"Although there may be several cities of 50,000 or more in an S.M.S.A., not all are necessarily central cities. The following criteria are used for determining central cities:

- (a) the largest city in an S.M.S.A. is always a central city
- (b) in addition, one or two additional cities may be secondary central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:
 - (1) The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants
 - (2) The additional city or cities have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population of 25,000 except that both cities are central cities in those instances where cities qualify under criterion 1b. (A city which qualified as a secondary central city in 1950 but which does not qualify in 1960 has been temporarily retained as a central city).

"1b Two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting for general economic and social purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, the smaller of which must have a population of at least 15,000."³

Utilizing these criteria, the Census Bureau designates eleven Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas for the State of Massachusetts. Figure 3 shows the distribution of these eleven metropolitan units. By far the largest of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas is Boston with 76 cities and towns containing a total of 2,589,301 population in 1960. At the other extreme is Pittsfield which contains 73,839 population in four cities and towns.

³Ibid., p. VII.

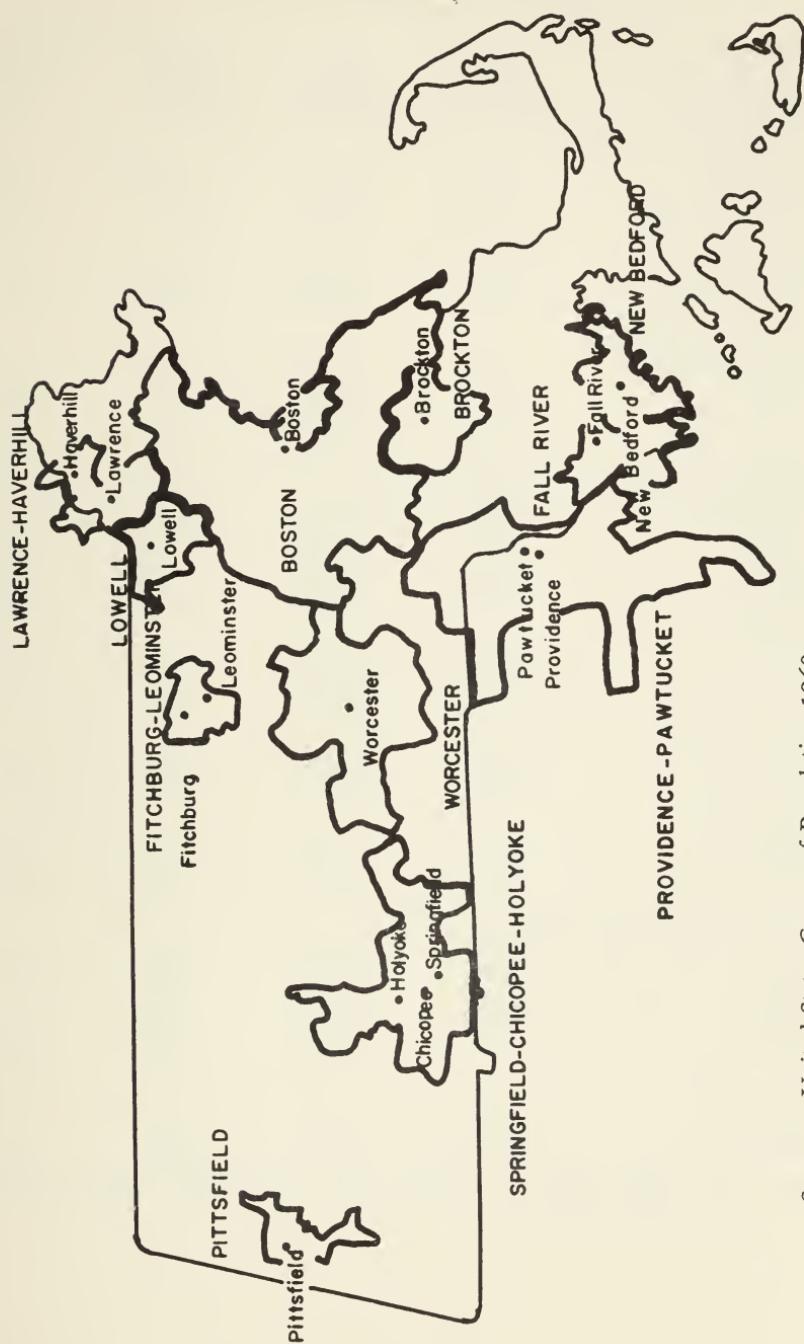
The major shifts in population distribution by metropolitan areas during 1950-60 can be summarized below:

	Population		Change 1950-60		% of Total Population	
	1950	1960	Number	%	1950	1960
In Metropolitan Areas	4,054,337	4,387,101	332,764	8.2	86.4	85.2
In Non-Metropolitan Areas	636,177	761,477	125,300	19.6	13.6	14.8
Total Massachusetts	4,690,514	5,148,578	458,064	9.8	100.0	100.0

Metropolitan areas gained, in absolute numbers, nearly three times more population than did non-metropolitan areas, but the percentage increase was greater for non-metropolitan areas and the proportion of the State's total population in these areas increased. This metropolitan pattern of 1950-60 change is obviously a contradiction of the generalization noting an overall rural to urban shift. However, the greatest gains in non-metropolitan areas were in those cities and towns bordering metropolitan areas. This is to suggest that metropolitan populations are growing to such an extent that they are overflowing their census-defined boundaries. This is the process of metropolitan decentralization which can be observed in Table 3. Areas outside central cities in metropolitan areas are increasing proportionally more rapidly than the central cities themselves. In the case of the large metropolitan center, actual decreases in population were experienced (e.g., Boston and Worcester). In every case shown in Table 3, the percentage change for 1950-60 was greater for the non-central city population than for the central city population.

The decentralization process noted in metropolitan population for Massachusetts is but a further specification of the well-known suburbanization process characterizing the whole of contemporary United States urbanization. It is to be stressed that the major factor in this decentralization is a dispersal of place of *residence*, in contrast to a genuine severing of activities tying the population to the central city. Though modified by the appearance of numerous suburban shopping centers which attempt to recreate in areas of greatly reduced density the services available to the urban core, the commercial, occupational and social dependence of metropolitan population remains essentially upon the central city. One needs but to observe the seemingly endless lines of traffic daily moving into and out of the central business districts of our metropolitan areas to be assured that these centers are not withering away. The metropolitan area is in a process of transition from that which urban analysts have termed the mononucleated system to that system termed multinucleated. The services and goods once available only at the center of the urban agglomeration are increasingly becoming available in a series of subcenters. The net result is an even larger and more complex metropolitan system, which it must become to accommodate both an increasing population and a constantly expanding range of specialized activities.

FIGURE 3: MASSACHUSETTS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, 1960



Source: United States Census of Population 1960,
Massachusetts General Population Characteristics,
PC (1), 23B.

TABLE 3: POPULATION CHANGES BY STANDARD METROPOLITAN
STATISTICAL AREAS: 1950-1960

	1960	1950	Number	Change, 1950-60 Per Cent
Boston SMSA				
Boston city	697,197	801,444	-104,247	-13.0
Outside cent. city	1,892,104	1,609,128	282,976	17.6
Brockton SMSA				
Brockton city	72,813	62,860	9,953	15.8
Outside cent. city	76,645	56,868	19,777	34.8
Fall River SMSA				
Fall River city	99,942	111,963	-12,021	-10.7
Outside cent. city	38,214	25,335	12,879	50.8
Fitchburg-Leominster SMSA				
In Central Cities	70,950	66,766	4,184	6.3
Fitchburg	43,021	42,691	330	0.8
Leominster	27,929	24,075	3,854	16.0
Outside cent. city	11,536	8,177	3,359	41.1
Lawrence-Haverhill SMSA				
In Central Cities	117,279	127,816	-10,537	-8.2
Lawrence	70,933	80,536	-9,603	-11.9
Haverhill	46,346	47,280	-934	-2.0
Outside cent. cities	70,322	54,626	15,696	28.7
Lowell SMSA				
Lowell city	92,107	97,249	-5,142	-5.3
Outside cent. city	65,875	38,738	27,137	70.1
New Bedford SMSA				
New Bedford	102,477	109,189	-6,712	-6.1
Outside cent. city	40,699	32,795	7,904	24.1
Pittsfield SMSA				
Pittsfield city	57,879	53,348	4,531	8.5
Outside cent. city	15,960	13,219	2,741	20.7
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke SMSA				
In Central Cities	288,705	266,271	22,434	8.4
Springfield	174,463	162,399	12,064	7.4
Chicopee	61,553	49,211	12,342	25.1
Holyoke	82,689	54,661	-1,972	-3.6
Outside cent. cities	251,440	196,434	55,006	28.0
Worcester SMSA				
Worcester city	186,587	203,486	-16,899	-8.3
Outside cent. city	136,719	99,551	37,168	37.3

Source: United States Census of Population 1960, Massachusetts General Population Characteristics, PC (1) 23B.

APPENDIX: POPULATION DATA FOR MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS:
1950-1960

POPULATION DATA FOR MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS:

Area	Census Classification, 1960			1950-1960		Population 1950-60 Number	Population Change % 1950-60
	Rural	Urban	Mixed	1950	1960		
BARNSTABLE							
Barnstable	x			10,480	13,465	2,985	28.5
Bourne	x			4,720	14,011	9,291	196.8
Brewster	x			987	1,236	249	25.2
Chatham	x			2,457	3,273	816	33.2
Dennis	x			2,499	3,727	1,228	49.1
Eastham	x			860	1,200	340	39.5
Falmouth	x			8,662	13,037	4,375	50.5
Hawkwich	x			2,649	3,747	1,098	41.5
Mashpee	x			438	867	429	98.0
Orleans	x			1,759	2,342	583	33.1
Provincetown	x			3,795	3,389	-406	-10.7
Sandwich	x			2,418	2,082	-336	-13.9
Truro	x			661	1,002	341	50.1
Wellfleet	x			1,123	1,404	281	25.1
Yarmouth	x			3,297	5,504	2,207	66.9
BERKSHIRE							
Adams	x			12,034	12,391	357	3.0
Alford	x			212	256	44	20.8
Becket	x			755	770	15	2.0
Cheshire	x			2,022	2,472	450	22.8
Clarksburg	x			1,630	1,741	111	6.8
Dalton	x	x		4,772	6,436	1,664	34.9
Egremont	x			731	895	164	22.4
Florida	x			479	569	90	18.8
Great Barrington	x			6,712	6,624	-88	-1.3
Hancock	x			445	455	10	2.3
Hinsdale				1,560	1,414	146	-9.4

APPENDIX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960			Part of SMSA	1950 Population	1960 Population	Population Change 1950-60	
	Rural	Urban	Mixed				Number	%
BERKSHIRE (Continued)								
Lanesborough		x			2,069	2,933	864	41.8
Lee		x	x		4,820	5,271	451	9.4
Lenox	x		x		3,627	4,253	626	17.3
Monterey	x				367	480	113	30.8
Mt. Washington	x				34	34	0	0
New Ashford	x				118	165	47	39.8
New Marlborough	x				989	1,083	94	9.5
North Adams		x			21,567	19,905	1,662	-7.7
Otis	x				359	473	114	31.8
Peru	x				143	197	54	37.8
Pittsfield	x		x		53,348	57,879	4,531	8.5
Richmond	x				737	890	153	20.8
Sandisfield	x				437	536	99	22.7
Savoy	x				291	277	-14	-4.8
Sheffield	x				2,150	2,138	-12	-6
Stockbridge	x				2,311	2,161	-150	-6.5
Tyringham	x				235	197	-38	-16.2
Washington	x				281	290	9	3.2
West Stockbridge	x				1,165	1,244	79	6.8
Williamstown		x			6,194	7,322	1,128	18.2
Windsor	x				372	384	12	3.2
BRISTOL								
Acushnet	x	x	x		4,401	5,755	1,354	30.8
Attleboro		x	x		23,809	27,118	3,309	13.9
Berkley	x		x		1,284	1,609	325	25.3
Dartmouth		x	x		11,115	14,607	3,482	31.4
Dighton		x			2,950	3,769	819	27.8
Easton	x		x		6,244	9,078	2,834	45.4
Fairhaven		x	x		12,764	14,339	1,575	12.3

APPENDIX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960				Population 1950-60				Population Change 1950-60 %
	Rural	Urban	Mixed	Part of SMSA	1950	Population 1960	Number		
BRISTOL (Continued)									
Fall River	x	x	x	x	111,963	99,942	-12,021	-10.7	
Freetown			x	x	2,104	3,039	935	44.4	
Mansfield		x			7,184	7,773	589	8.2	
New Bedford	x	x	x	x	109,189	102,477	-6,712	-6.1	
North Attleboro		x	x	x	12,146	14,777	2,621	21.7	
Norton	x				4,401	6,818	2,417	54.9	
Raynham	x				2,426	4,150	1,724	71.1	
Rehoboth					3,700	4,953	1,253	33.9	
Seekonk		x	x	x	6,104	8,399	2,295	37.6	
Somerset	x	x	x	x	8,566	12,196	3,630	42.4	
Swansea		x	x	x	6,121	9,916	3,795	62.0	
Taunton	x	x	x	x	40,109	41,132	1,023	2.6	
Westport		x	x	x	4,989	6,641	1,652	33.1	
DUKES									
Chilmark	x				183	238	55	30.1	
Edgartown	x				1,508	1,474	-34	-2.3	
Gay Head	x				88	103	15	17.1	
Gosnold	x				56	66	10	17.9	
Oak Bluffs	x				1,521	1,419	-102	-6.7	
Tisbury	x				1,930	2,169	239	12.4	
West Tisbury	x				347	360	13	3.8	
ESSEX									
Amesbury	x				10,851	10,787	-64	-.6	
Andover	x	x	x	x	12,437	15,878	3,441	27.7	
Beverly		x			28,884	36,108	7,224	25.0	
Boxford	x				926	2,010	1,084	117.1	

APPENDIX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960			Part of SMSA	1950 Population	1960 Population	Population Change 1950-60	
	Rural	Urban	Mixed				Number	%
ESSEX (Continued)								
Danvers	x	x	x		15,720	21,926	6,206	39.5
Essex	x	x	x		1,794	2,238	444	24.8
Georgetown	x	x	x		2,411	3,755	1,354	55.7
Gloucester	x	x	x		25,167	25,789	622	2.5
Groveland	x	x	x		2,340	3,297	957	40.9
Hamilton	x	x	x		2,764	5,488	2,724	98.6
Haverhill	x	x	x		47,280	46,346	-934	-2.0
Ipswich	x	x	x		6,895	8,544	1,649	23.9
Lawrence	x	x	x		4,952	4,617	-335	-11.9
Lynn	x	x	x		99,738	94,478	-5,260	-5.3
Lynnfield	x	x	x		3,927	8,398	4,471	113.9
Manchester	x	x	x		2,868	3,932	1,064	37.1
Marblehead	x	x	x		13,765	18,521	4,756	34.6
Merrimac	x	x	x		2,804	3,261	457	16.3
Methuen	x	x	x		24,477	28,114	3,637	14.9
Middleton	x	x	x		2,916	3,718	802	27.5
Nahant	x	x	x		2,679	3,960	1,281	47.8
Newbury	x	x	x		1,994	2,519	525	26.3
Newburyport	x	x	x		14,111	14,004	-107	-.8
North Andover	x	x	x		8,485	10,908	2,423	28.6
Peabody	x	x	x		22,645	32,202	9,557	42.2
Rockport	x	x	x		4,231	4,616	385	9.1
Rowley	x	x	x		1,768	2,783	1,105	57.4
Salem	x	x	x		41,880	39,211	2,669	-6.4
Salisbury	x	x	x		2,695	3,154	459	17.0
Saugus	x	x	x		17,162	20,666	3,504	20.4
Swampscott	x	x	x		11,580	13,294	1,714	14.8
Topsfield	x	x	x		1,412	3,351	1,939	137.3
Wenham	x	x	x		1,644	2,798	1,154	70.2
West Newbury	x	x	x		1,598	1,844	246	15.4

APPENDIX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960			Part of SMSA	Population 1950	Population 1960	Population Change 1950-60		
	Rural	Urban	Mixed				Number	%	
FRANKLIN									
Ashfield	x				977	1,131	154	15.8	
Bernardston	x	x			1,117	1,370	253	22.7	
Buckland	x	x			1,605	1,664	59	3.7	
Charlemont	x	x			855	897	42	4.9	
Colrain	x	x			1,546	1,426	-120	-7.8	
Conway	x	x			873	875	2	.2	
Deerfield	x	x			3,086	3,338	252	8.2	
Erving	x	x	x		1,322	1,272	-50	-3.8	
Gill	x	x	x		1,070	1,203	133	12.4	
Greenfield				x	17,349	17,690	341	2.0	
Hawley	x	x	x		244	251	7	2.8	
Heath					305	304	-1	-.3	
Leverett	x	x	x		791	914	123	15.6	
Leyden	x	x	x		306	343	37	12.1	
Monroe	x	x	x		174	210	36	20.7	
Montague				x	7,812	7,836	24	.3	
New Salem	x	x	x		392	397	5	1.3	
Northfield	x	x	x		2,246	2,320	74	3.3	
Orange				x	5,894	6,154	260	4.4	
Rowe	x	x	x		199	231	32	16.1	
Shelburne	x	x	x		1,756	1,739	17	-1.0	
Shutesbury	x	x	x		213	265	52	24.4	
Sunderland	x	x	x		905	1,279	374	41.3	
Warwick	x	x	x		429	426	-3	-.7	
Wendell	x	x	x		342	292	-50	-14.6	
Whately	x	x	x		939	1,037	98	10.4	

APPENDIX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960			Part of SMSA	1950	Population 1960	Population Change 1950-60	
	Rural	Urban	Mixed				Number	%
HAMPDEN								
Agawam	x	x	x		10,166	15,718	5,552	54.6
Blandford	x				597	636	39	6.5
Brimfield	x				1,182	1,414	232	19.6
Chester	x		x		1,292	1,155	-137	-10.6
Chicopee	x	x	x		49,211	61,533	12,342	25.1
East Longmeadow	x				4,881	10,294	5,413	110.9
Granville	x				740	874	134	18.1
Hampden	x				1,322	2,345	1,023	77.4
Holland	x				3,777	561	184	48.8
Holyoke	x		x		54,661	52,689	-1,972	-3.6
Longmeadow	x	x	x		6,508	10,565	4,057	62.3
Ludlow	x		x		8,660	13,805	5,145	59.4
Monson	x		x		6,125	6,712	587	9.6
Montgomery	x		x		157	333	176	112.1
Palmer	x	x	x		9,533	10,358	825	8.7
Russell	x				1,298	1,366	68	5.2
Southwick	x		x		2,855	5,139	2,284	80.0
Springfield			x		162,399	174,463	12,064	7.4
Tolland	x				107	101	-6	-5.6
Wales	x				497	659	162	32.6
Westfield	x		x		20,962	26,302	5,341	25.5
West Springfield			x		20,438	24,924	4,486	22.0
Wilbraham	x		x		4,033	7,387	3,384	84.5
HAMPSHIRE								
Amherst	x				10,856	13,718	2,862	26.4
Beauchamp	x				4,487	5,186	699	15.6
Chesterfield	x				496	556	40	12.1
Cummington	x				620	550	70	11.3
Easthampton	x	x	x		10,694	12,326	1,632	15.3

APPENDIX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960			Part of SMSA			Population 1950			Population 1960			Population Change 1950-60		
	Rural	Urban	Mixed				1950	1960	Number	1950	1960	Number	1950	1960	%
HAMPSHIRE (Continued)															
Goshen	x						321	385	64	19.9					
Granby	x						1,861	4,221	2,360	6.8					
Hadley	x			x			2,639	3,099	460	17.4					
Hatfield	x						2,179	2,350	171	7.9					
Huntington	x						1,257	1,392	135	10.7					
Middlefield	x						295	315	20	6.8					
Northampton			x				29,063	30,058	995	3.4					
Palham	x						579	805	226	39.0					
Plainfield	x						228	237	9	4.0					
Southampton	x						1,387	2,192	805	58.0					
South Hadley			x				10,145	14,956	4,811	47.4					
Ware	x						7,517	7,517	0	0					
Westhampton	x						452	583	131	29.0					
Williamsburg	x						2,056	2,186	130	6.3					
Worthington	x						462	597	135	29.2					
MIDDLESEX															
Action	x		x				3,510	7,238	3,728	106.2					
Arlington	x		x				44,353	49,953	5,600	12.6					
Ashby	x						1,464	1,883	419	28.6					
Ashland	x		x				3,500	7,779	4,279	122.3					
Ayer	x		x				5,740	14,927	9,187	160.1					
Bedford	x		x				5,234	10,969	5,735	109.6					
Belmont	x		x				27,381	28,715	1,334	4.9					
Billerica			x				11,101	17,867	6,766	60.9					
Boxborough	x		x				439	744	305	69.5					
Burlington			x				3,250	12,852	9,602	295.4					
Cambridge	x		x				120,40	107,716	-13,024	-10.8					
Carlisle	x						876	1,488	612	69.9					

APPENDIX (Continued)
MIDDLESEX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960			Part of SMSA	Population 1950	Population 1960	Number	Population Change 1950-60	%
	Rural	Urban	Mixed						
Chelmsford	x	x	x		9,407	15,130	5,723	60.8	
Concord	x	x	x		8,623	12,517	3,894	45.2	
Dracut	x	x	x		8,666	13,674	5,008	57.8	
Dunstable	x	x	x		522	824	302	57.9	
Everett	x	x	x		45,982	43,544	-2,438	-5.3	
Framingham	x	x	x		28,086	44,526	16,440	58.5	
Groton	x	x	x		2,889	3,904	1,015	35.1	
Holliston	x	x	x		3,753	6,222	2,469	65.8	
Hopkinton	x	x	x		3,486	4,932	1,446	41.5	
Hudson	x	x	x		8,211	9,666	1,455	17.7	
Lexington	x	x	x		17,335	27,691	10,356	59.7	
Lincoln	x	x	x		2,427	5,613	3,186	131.3	
Littleton	x	x	x		2,349	5,109	2,760	117.5	
Lowell	x	x	x		97,249	92,107	-5,142	-5.3	
Malden	x	x	x		59,804	57,676	-2,128	-3.6	
Marlborough	x	x	x		15,756	18,819	3,063	19.4	
Maynard	x	x	x		6,978	7,695	717	10.3	
Medford	x	x	x		66,113	64,971	-1,142	-1.7	
Melrose	x	x	x		26,988	29,619	2,631	9.7	
Natick	x	x	x		19,838	28,831	8,993	45.3	
Newton	x	x	x		81,1994	92,384	10,390	12.7	
North Reading	x	x	x		4,402	8,331	3,929	89.3	
Pepperell	x	x	x		3,460	4,336	876	25.3	
Reading	x	x	x		14,006	19,259	5,253	37.5	
Sherborn	x	x	x		1,245	1,806	561	45.1	
Shirley	x	x	x		4,271	5,202	931	21.8	
Somerville	x	x	x		102,351	94,697	-7,654	-7.5	
Stoneham	x	x	x		13,229	17,821	4,592	34.7	
Stow	x	x	x		1,700	2,573	873	51.4	

APPENDIX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960			Part of SMSA	1950	1960	Population Change 1950-60	
	Rural	Urban	Mixed				Number	%
MIDDLESEX (Continued)								
Sudbury	x	x	x	2,596	7,447	4,851	186,9	
Tewsbury		x	x	7,505	15,902	8,397	111,9	
Townsend	x	x	x	2,817	3,650	833	29,6	
Tynsborough	x	x	x	2,059	3,302	1,243	60,4	
Wakefield	x	x	x	19,633	24,295	4,662	23,7	
Waltham	x	x	x	47,187	55,413	8,226	17,4	
Watertown	x	x	x	37,329	39,092	1,763	4,7	
Wayland	x	x	x	4,407	10,444	6,037	137,0	
Westford	x	x	x	4,262	6,261	1,999	46,9	
Weston	x	x	x	5,026	8,261	3,235	64,4	
Wilmington	x	x	x	7,039	12,475	5,436	77,2	
Winchester	x	x	x	15,509	19,376	3,867	24,9	
Woburn	x	x	x	20,492	31,214	10,722	52,3	
NANTUCKET								
Nantucket	x	x	x	3,484	3,559	75	2,2	
NORFOLK								
Avon	x	x	x	2,666	4,301	1,635	61,3	
Bellingham	x	x	x	4,100	6,774	2,674	65,2	
Brantree	x	x	x	23,161	31,069	7,908	34,1	
Brookline	x	x	x	57,589	54,044	-3,545	-6,2	
Canton	x	x	x	7,465	12,771	5,306	71,1	
Cohasset	x	x	x	3,731	5,840	2,109	56,5	
Dedham	x	x	x	18,487	23,869	5,382	29,1	
Dover	x	x	x	1,722	2,846	1,124	65,3	
Foxborough	x	x	x	7,030	10,136	3,106	44,2	
Franklin	x	x	x	8,037	10,530	2,493	31,0	
Holbrook	x	x	x	4,004	10,104	6,100	152,3	

APPENDIX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960			Part of SMSA	1950	Population 1960	Population Change 1950-60	
	Rural	Urban	Mixed				Number	%
NORFOLK (Continued)								
Medfield	x		x		4,549	6,021	1,472	32.4
Medway	x		x		3,744	5,168	1,424	38.0
Millis		x			2,551	4,374	1,823	71.5
Milton		x	x		22,395	26,375	3,980	17.8
Needham	x	x	x		16,313	25,793	9,480	58.1
Norfolk	x	x	x		2,704	3,471	767	28.4
Norwood		x	x		16,636	24,898	8,262	49.7
Plainville		x	x		2,088	3,810	1,722	82.5
Quincy	x	x	x		83,835	87,409	3,574	4.3
Randolph		x	x		9,982	18,900	8,918	89.3
Sharon	x		x		4,847	10,070	5,223	107.8
Stoughton	x	x	x		11,146	16,328	5,182	46.5
Walpole	x		x		9,109	14,068	4,959	54.4
Wellesley	x		x		20,549	26,071	5,522	26.9
Westwood	x	x	x		5,837	10,354	4,517	77.4
Weymouth	x	x	x		32,690	48,177	15,487	47.4
Wrentham	x		x		5,341	6,685	1,344	25.2
PLYMOUTH								
Abington	x	x	x		7,152	10,607	3,455	48.3
Bridgewater	x	x	x		9,512	10,276	764	8.0
Brockton		x	x		62,860	72,813	9,953	15.8
Carver	x		x		1,530	1,949	419	27.4
Duxbury	x		x		3,167	4,727	1,560	49.3
East Bridgewater	x		x		4,412	6,139	1,727	39.1
Halifax	x		x		944	1,599	655	69.4
Hanover	x		x		3,389	5,923	2,534	74.8
Hanson	x		x		3,264	4,370	1,106	33.9
Hingham	x		x		10,665	15,378	4,713	44.2

APPENDIX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960				Population 1950	Population 1960	Population Change 1950-60	Population Change 1950-60 %
	Rural	Urban	Mixed	Part of SMSA				
PLYMOUTH (Continued)								
Hull	x	x	x	x	3,379	7,055	3,676	108.8
Kingston	x	x	x	3,461	4,302	841	24.3	
Lakeville	x	x	x	2,066	3,209	1,143	55.3	
Marion	x	x	x	2,250	2,881	631	28.0	
Marshfield	x	x	x	3,267	6,748	3,481	106.0	
Matthoosett	x	x	x	2,265	3,117	852	37.6	
Middleborough	x	x	x	10,164	11,065	901	8.9	
Norwell	x	x	x	2,515	5,207	2,692	107.0	
Pembroke	x	x	x	2,579	4,919	2,340	90.7	
Plymouth	x	x	x	13,608	14,445	837	6.2	
Plympton	x	x	x	697	821	124	17.8	
Rochester	x	x	x	1,328	1,559	231	17.4	
Rockland	x	x	x	8,960	13,119	4,159	46.4	
Scituate	x	x	x	5,993	11,214	5,221	87.1	
Wareham	x	x	x	7,569	9,461	1,892	25.0	
West Bridgewater	x	x	x	4,059	5,061	1,002	24.7	
Whitman	x	x	x	8,413	10,485	2,072	24.6	
SUFFOLK								
Boston	x	x	x	801,444	697,197	-104,247	-13.0	
Chelsea	x	x	x	38,912	33,749	-5,163	-13.3	
Revere	x	x	x	36,763	40,080	3,317	9.0	
Winthrop	x	x	x	19,496	20,303	807	4.1	
WORCESTER								
Ashburnham	x	x	x	2,603	2,758	155	6.0	
Athol	x	x	x	11,554	11,637	83	.7	
Auburn	x	x	x	8,840	14,047	5,207	58.9	
Barre	x	x	x	3,406	3,479	73	2.1	

APPENDIX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960			Population 1950		Population Change 1950-60	
	Rural	Urban	Mixed	Part of SMSA	1960	Number	%
WORCESTER (Continued)							
Berlin	x	x	x	1,349	1,742	393	29.1
Blackstone	x	x	x	4,968	5,130	162	3.3
Bolton	x	x	x	956	1,264	308	32.2
Boynton	x	x	x	1,700	2,367	667	39.2
Brookfield	x	x	x	1,567	1,751	184	11.7
Charlton	x	x	x	3,136	3,685	549	17.5
Clinton	x	x	x	12,287	12,848	561	4.6
Douglas	x	x	x	2,624	2,559	-65	-2.5
Dudley	x	x	x	5,261	6,510	1,249	23.7
East Brookfield	x	x	x	1,243	1,533	290	23.3
Fitchburg	x	x	x	42,691	43,021	330	.8
Gardner	x	x	x	19,581	19,038	-543	-2.8
Grafton	x	x	x	8,281	10,627	2,346	28.3
Hardwick	x	x	x	2,348	2,340	-8	-.3
Harvard	x	x	x	3,983	2,563	-1,420	-35.7
Holden	x	x	x	5,973	10,117	4,142	69.3
Hopedale	x	x	x	3,479	3,987	508	14.6
Hubbardston	x	x	x	1,134	1,217	83	7.3
Lancaster	x	x	x	3,601	3,958	357	9.9
Leicester	x	x	x	6,029	8,177	2,148	35.6
Leominster	x	x	x	24,075	27,929	3,854	16.0
Lunenburg	x	x	x	3,906	6,334	2,428	62.2
Mendon	x	x	x	1,619	2,068	449	27.7
Milford	x	x	x	15,442	15,749	307	2.0
Millbury	x	x	x	8,347	9,623	1,276	15.3
Millville	x	x	x	1,692	1,567	-125	-7.4
New Braintree	x	x	x	478	509	29	6.5
Northborough	x	x	x	3,122	6,687	3,565	114.2
Northbridge	x	x	x	10,476	10,800	324	3.1

APPENDIX (Continued)

Area	Census Classification, 1960			Part of SMSA	1950	Population 1960	Population Change 1950-60	
	Rural	Urban	Mixed				Number	%
WORCESTER (Continued)								
North Brookfield	x	x	x		3,444	3,616	172	5.0
Oakhem	x	x	x		455	524	69	15.2
Oxford					5,851	9,282	3,431	58.6
Paxton	x	x	x		1,066	2,399	1,333	125.1
Petersham	x	x	x		814	890	76	9.3
Phillipston	x	x	x		638	695	57	8.9
Princeton	x	x	x		1,032	1,360	328	31.8
Royalston	x	x	x		838	800	-38	-4.5
Rutland	x	x	x		3,056	3,253	197	6.5
Shrewsbury	x	x	x		10,594	16,622	6,028	56.9
Southborough	x	x	x		2,760	3,996	1,236	44.8
Southbridge	x	x	x		17,519	16,523	996	-5.7
Spencer	x	x	x		7,027	7,938	811	11.5
Sterling	x	x	x		2,166	3,193	1,027	47.4
Sturbridge	x	x	x		2,805	3,604	799	28.5
Sutton	x	x	x		3,102	3,638	536	17.3
Templeton	x	x	x		4,757	5,371	614	12.9
Upton	x	x	x		2,656	3,127	471	17.7
Uxbridge	x	x	x		7,007	7,789	782	11.2
Warren	x	x	x		3,406	3,383	-23	-.7
Webster	x	x	x		13,194	13,680	486	3.7
Westborough	x	x	x		7,378	9,599	2,221	30.1
West Brookfield	x	x	x		2,570	5,526	2,956	115.0
West Boylston	x	x	x		1,674	2,053	379	22.6
Westminster	x	x	x		2,768	4,022	1,254	45.3
Winchendon		x	x		6,585	6,237	-348	-5.3
Worcester		x	x				-16,899	-8.3
							186,587	

